

PCB Design Introduction and Demo



UNC CHARLOTTE

The WILLIAM STATES LEE COLLEGE *of* ENGINEERING

February 16th 2016

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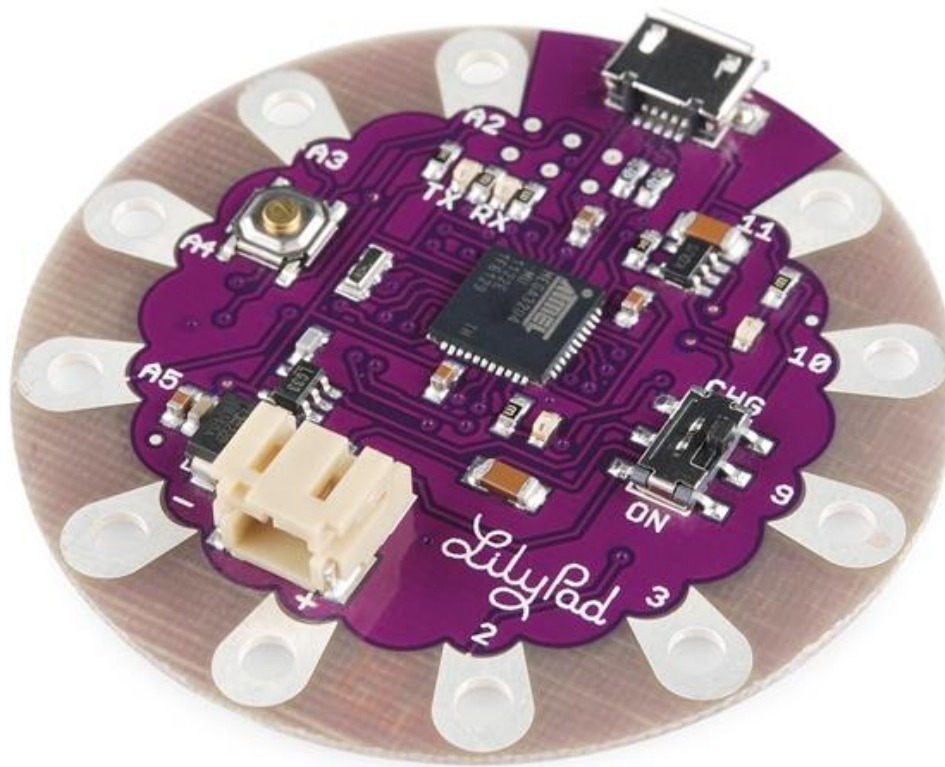
Agenda

- What is a Printed Circuit Board (PCB)?
- Why do Embedded Engineers need them?
- Basic Terminology Specific to PCBs
- Design Consideration / Constraints
 - Size
 - Cost
 - Power Requirements
- PCB Soldering Techniques
- Pitfalls in PCB Design
- Demo Time!
- Additional Resources (How to get a board made)
- References



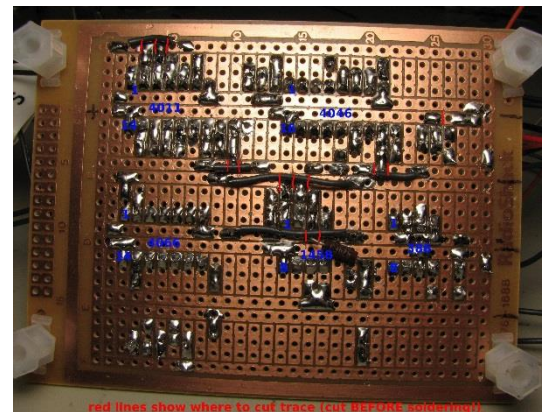
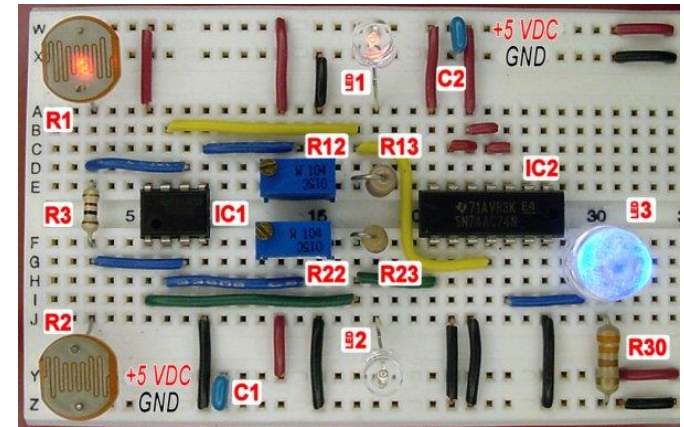
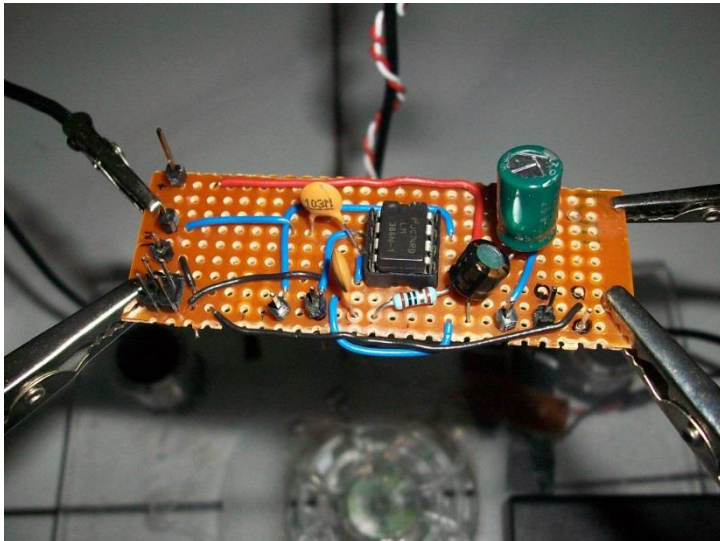
What is a Printed Circuit Board (PCB)?

- A printed Circuit Board or PCB is simply a copper etched board that contains traces to varies components



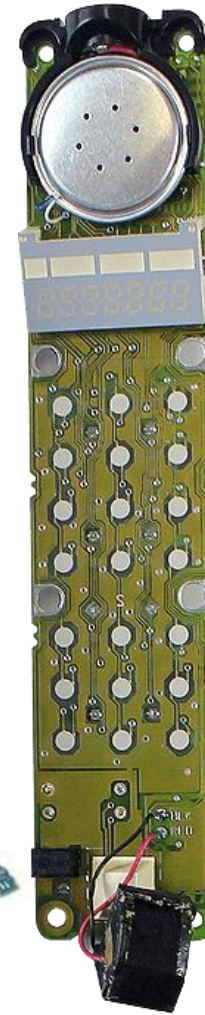
Why Do Embedded Engineers Need a PCB?

- As an embedded engineer you will eventually be “embedded” your designed device into its final location.
- Examples include:
 - Bridge Monitoring
 - Cell Phone



Why Do Embedded Engineers Need a PCB?

Smaller Manufacturing
makes for smaller
devices



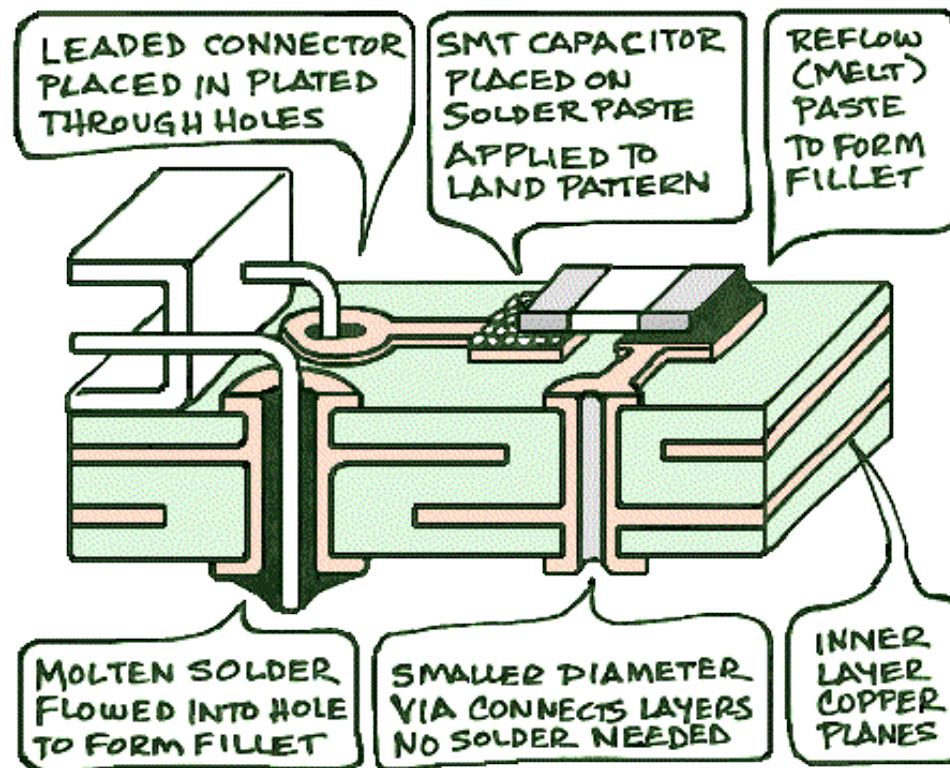
Why Do Embedded Engineers Need a PCB?

**Making
Items
smaller!**



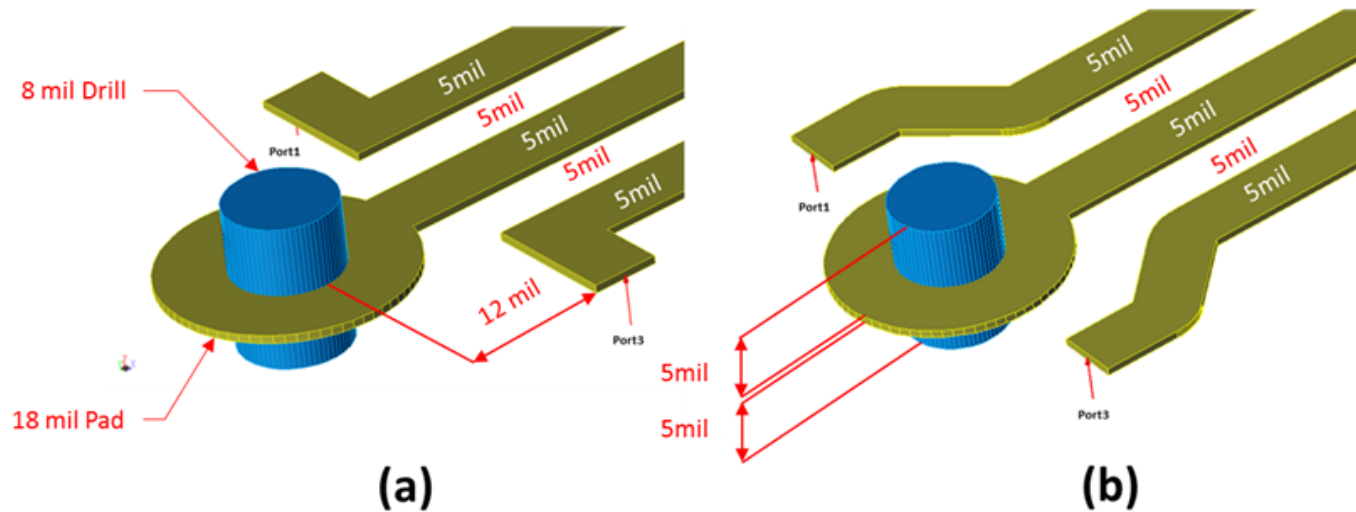
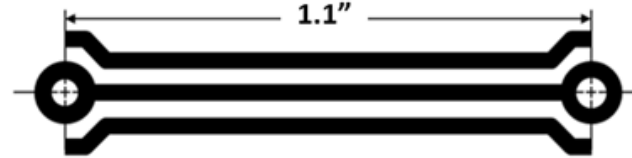
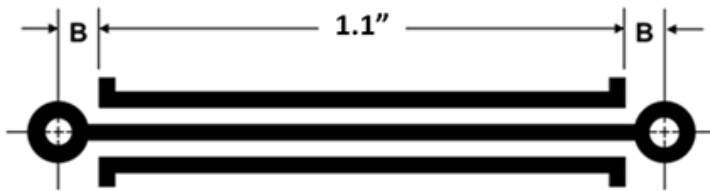
Terminology (Layers)

- Many boards are multilayer board to accommodate all the components needed for the board to be compact and function in its intended environment



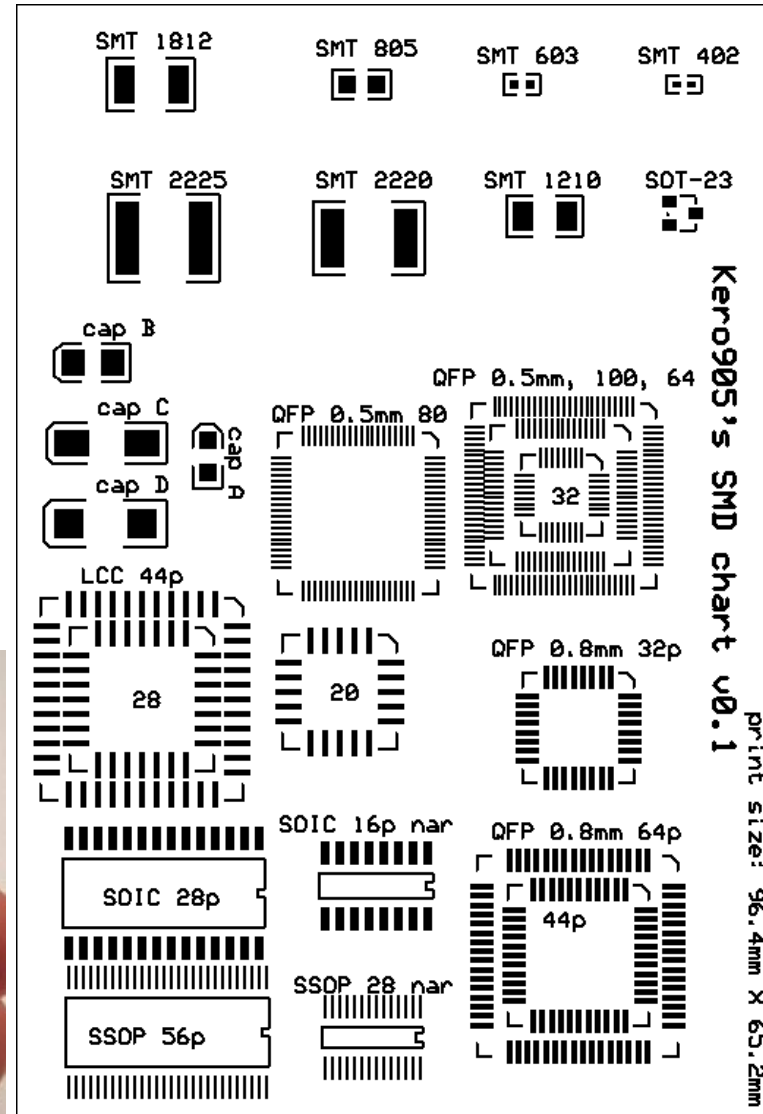
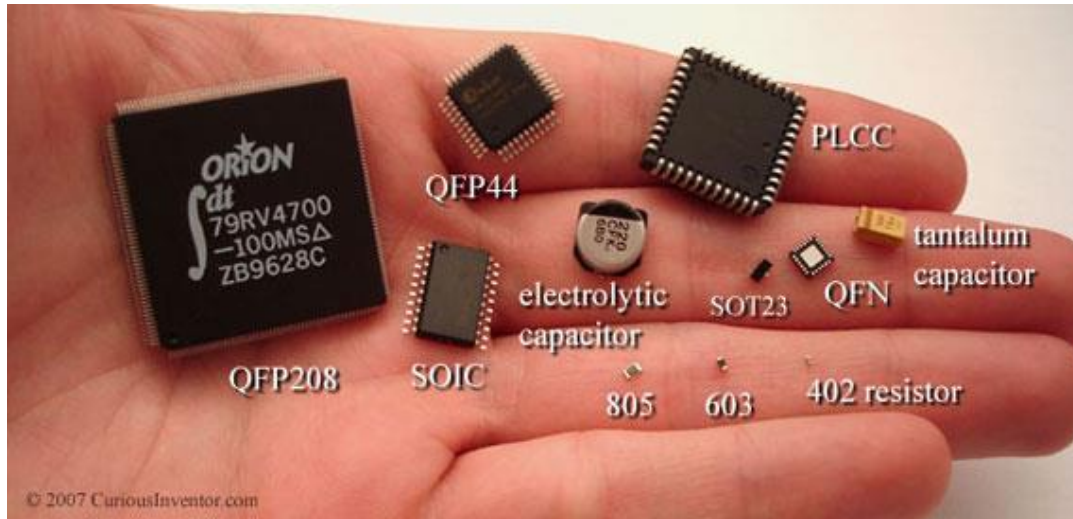
Terminology (Traces / Trace Width)

- Trace width and trace spacing needs to be calculated depending on your current requirements and size constraints.



Terminology (Part Footprints)

- All THT and SMT parts have an associated footprint with the device. Most manufacturers / distributors will offer a large variety of package sizes for each part.

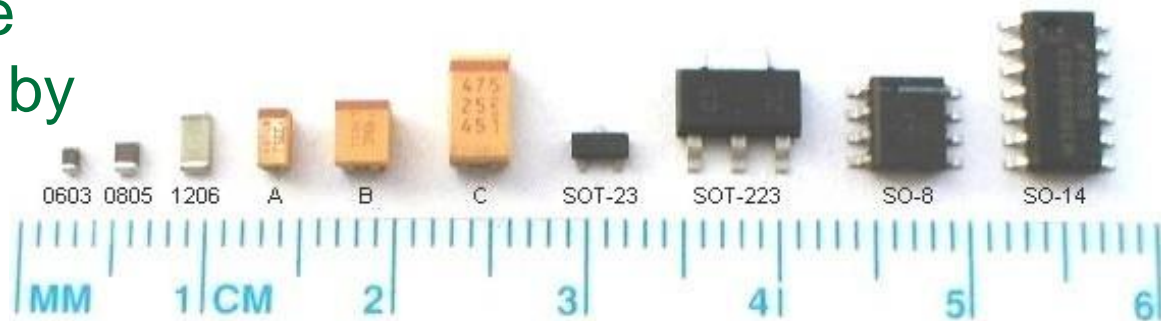


Terminology (Part Package Size)

- When designing a PCB with tight size constraints you will need to consider the different package size for your parts that you will be using
- ***NOTE*** that the smaller the package size the harder it is to solder by hand (sometimes impossible)

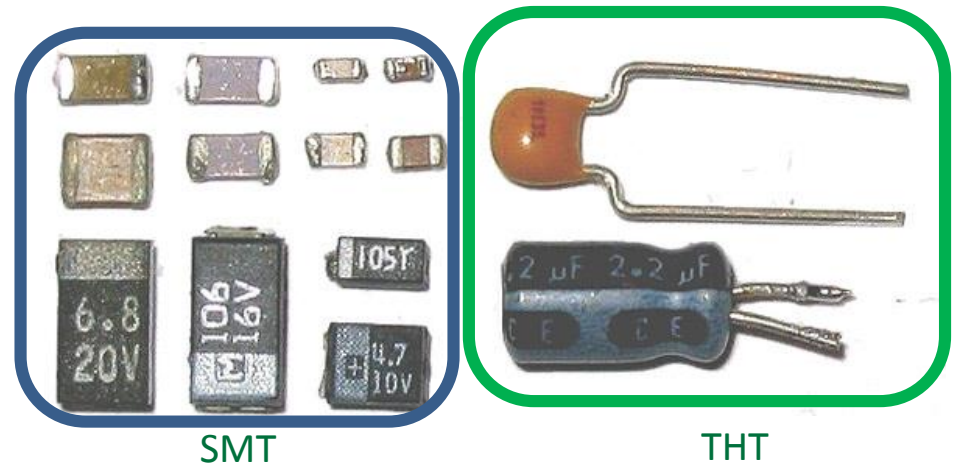
SURFACE MOUNT PACKAGE SIZES

Package type	Size in inches	Size in mm
0201	0.024" × 0.012"	0.6 mm × 0.3 mm
0402	0.04" × 0.02"	1.0 mm × 0.5 mm
0603	0.063" × 0.031"	1.6 mm × 0.8 mm
0805	0.08" × 0.05"	2.0 mm × 1.25 mm
1206	0.126" × 0.063"	3.2 mm × 1.6 mm
1210	0.12" × 0.10"	3.2 mm × 2.6 mm
2020	0.20" × 0.20"	5.08 mm × 5.08 mm
2512	0.25" × 0.12"	6.35 mm × 3.0 mm

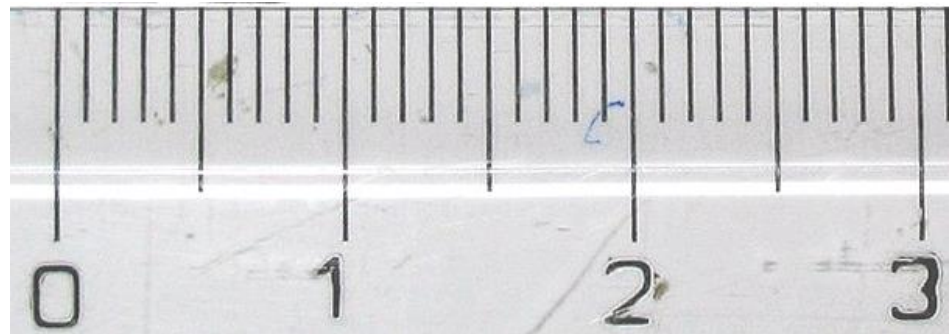


Terminology (Through Hole, Surface Mount)

- There are two basic component types
 - Through Hole
 - Surface Mount
- Depending on your application you may use only SMT, only THT or a combo of the two

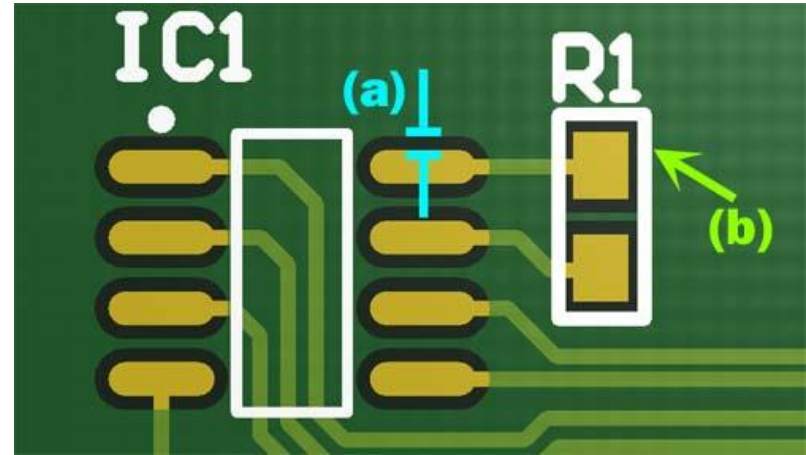


(Surface Mount Technology) (Through Hole Technology)

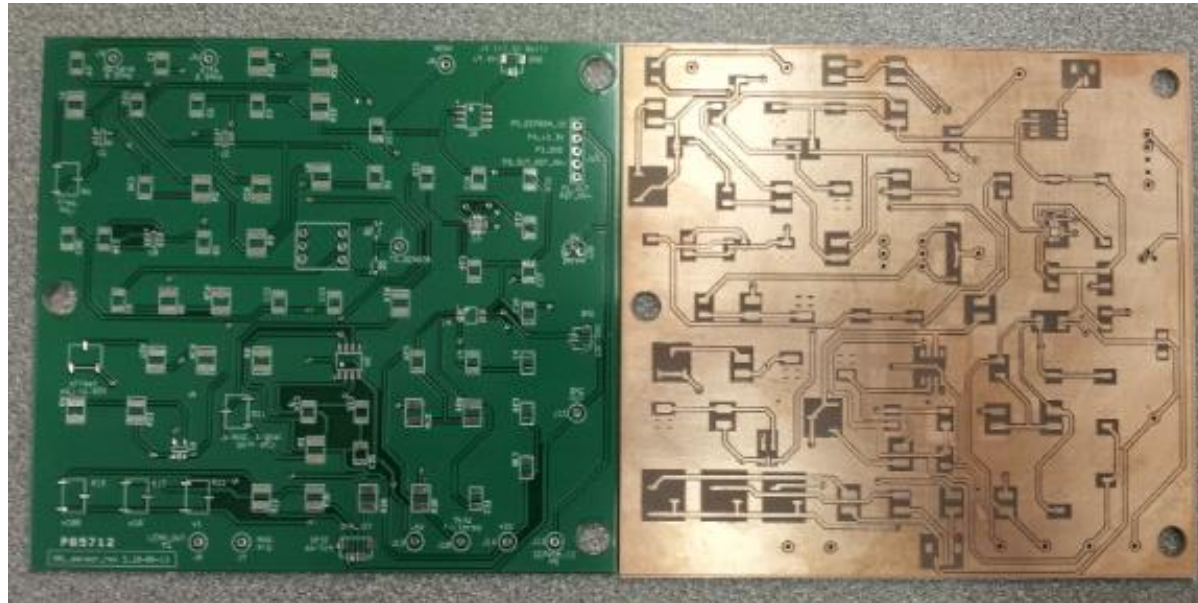


Terminology (Silkscreen & Soldermask)

- To make a board that can be assembled easily you need to have a silkscreen layer to indicate the placement of your parts



Soldermask expansion (a) and silkscreen (b)

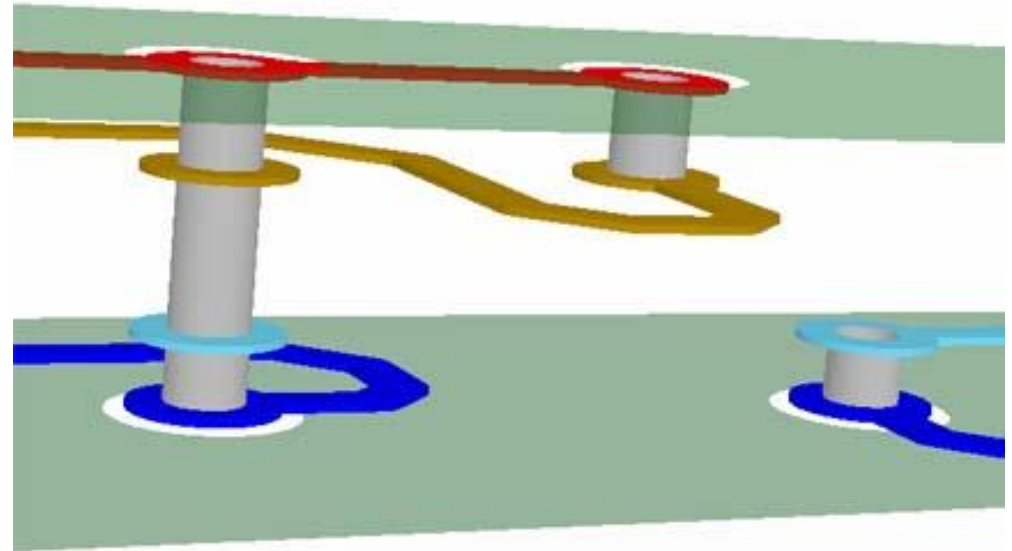
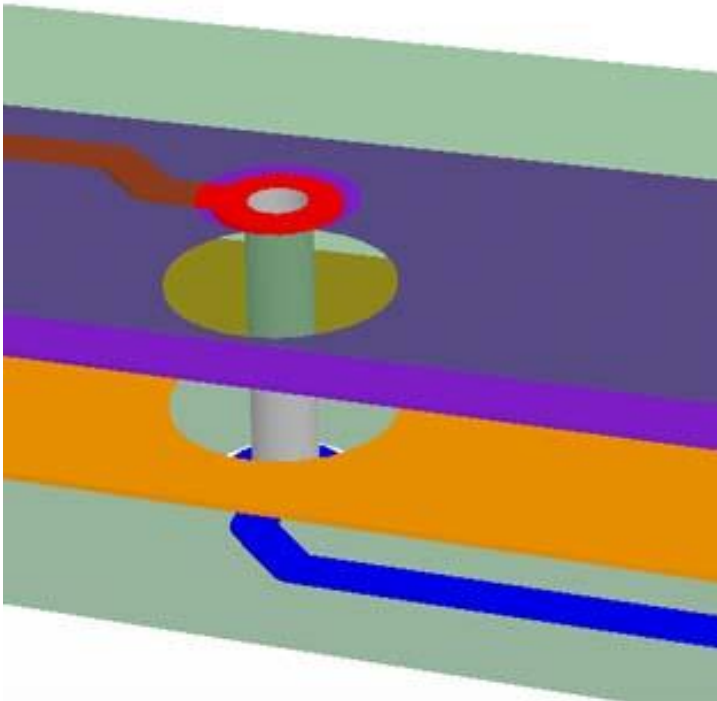


Note having a naming convention for naming parts is crucial in a large PCB design



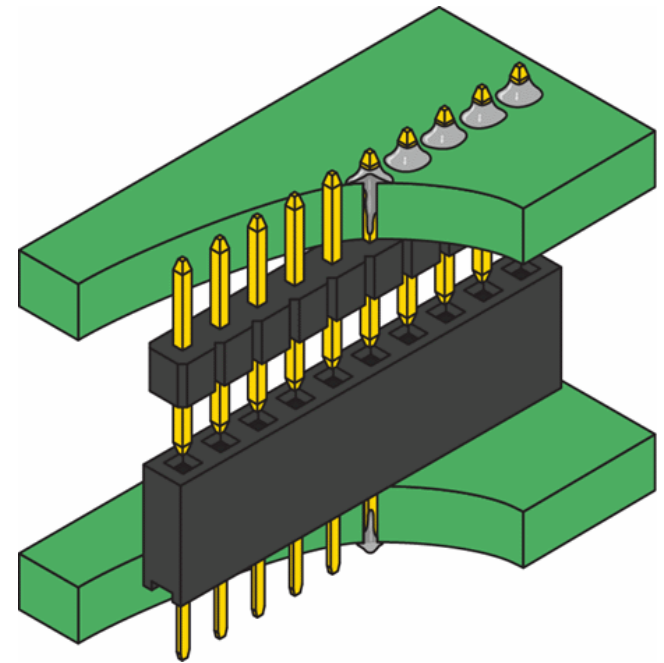
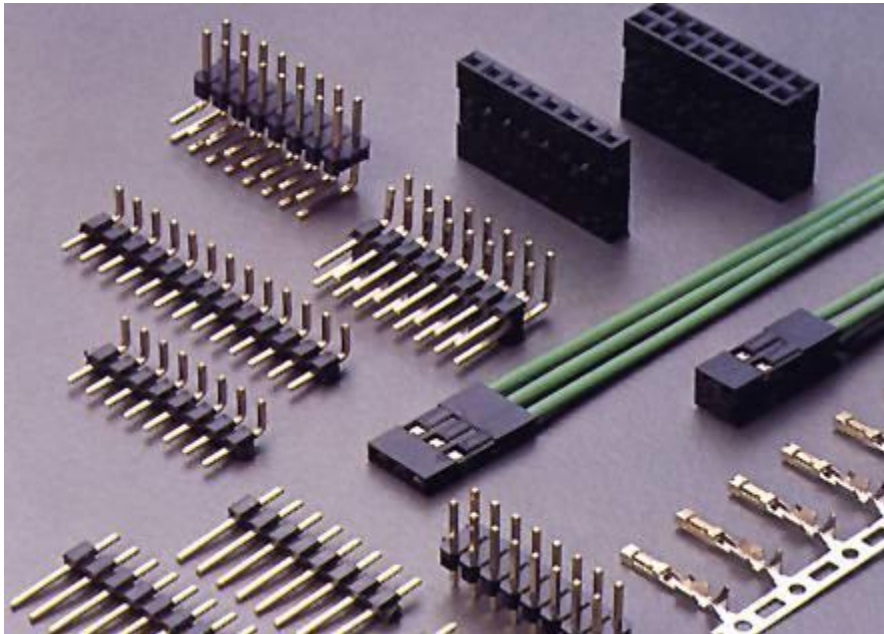
Terminology (Vias)

- Vias are used when you cannot make another trace and thus you need to use a via (we will be using one in the example board in our later demo)



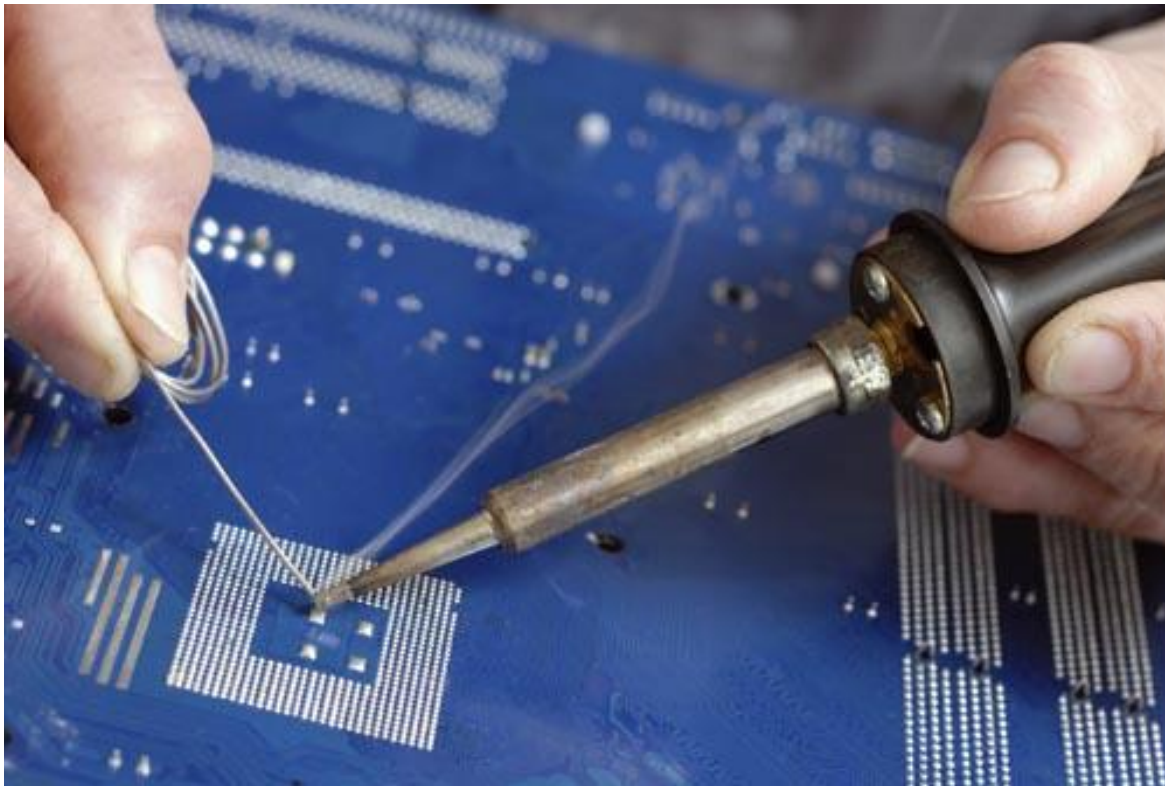
Terminology (Headers / Connectors)

- For most applications you will need to interface your designed PCB with another PCB (called a Daughter Board) or some other peripheral device.



PCB Soldering Techniques (Hand Solder)

- Everyone should be familiar with this technique are you have just had a lab that required it. This is a common type of soldering for quick proof of concept builds that you want to make in house



PCB Soldering Techniques (Wave Soldering)

- Lets see a demo of this technique

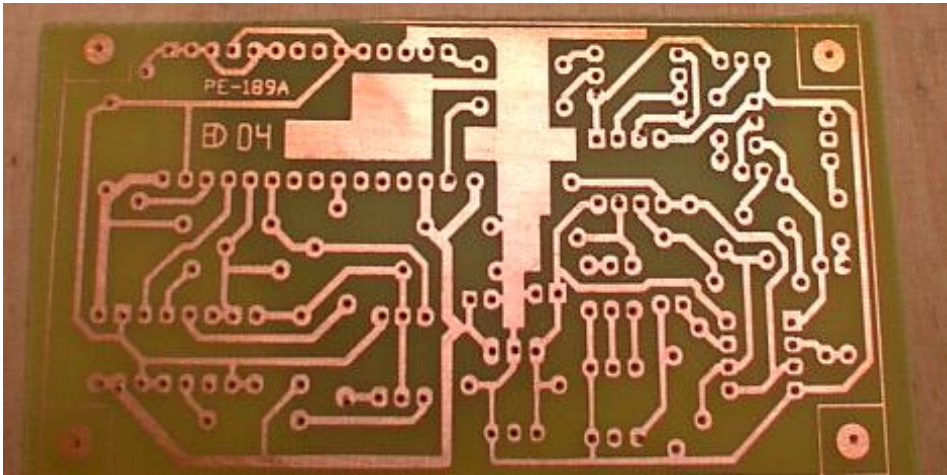
<http://www.pcadfacil.com.br/2009-12-Blog/>



PCB Soldering Techniques (Etching)

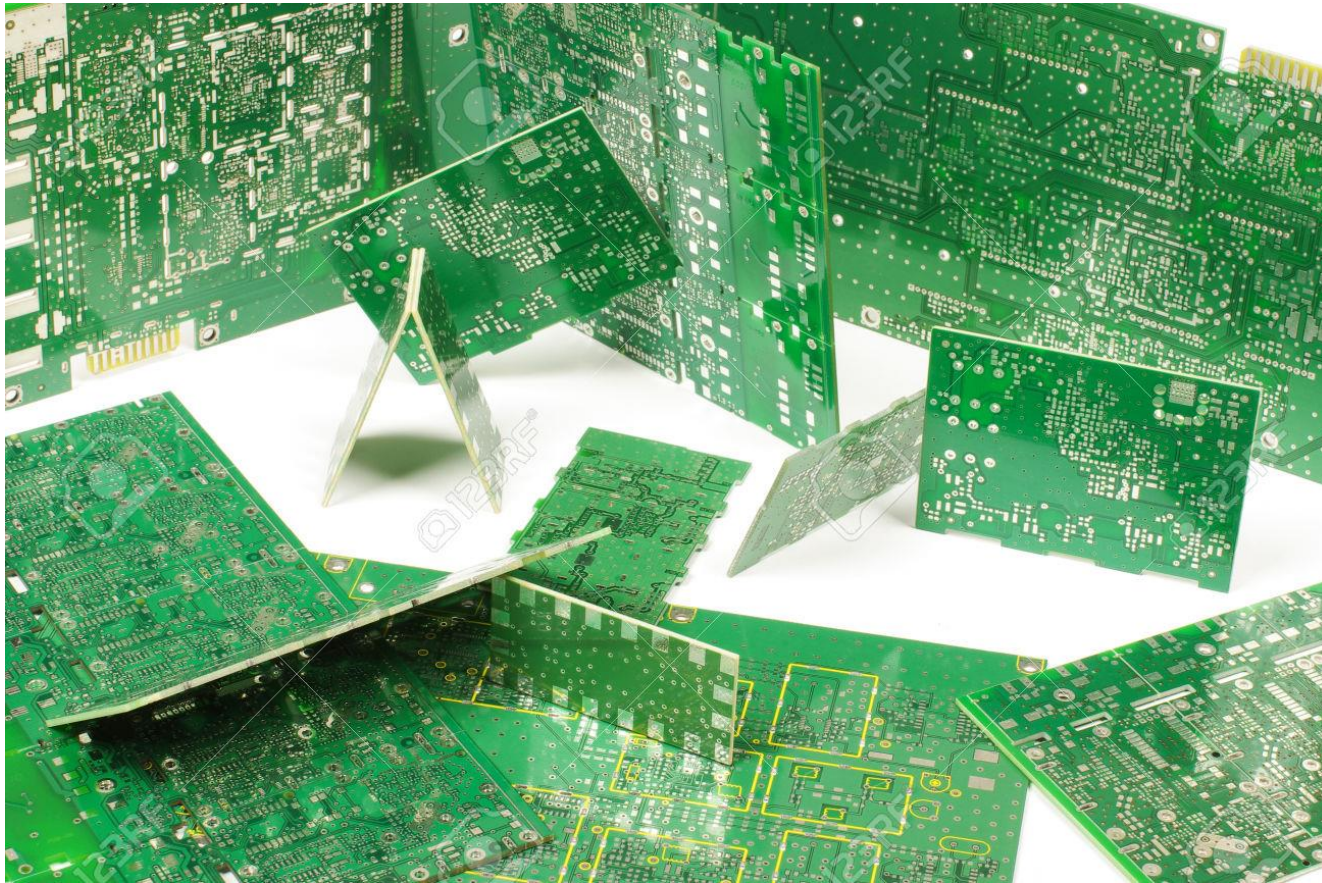
- A good technique for quick prototyping for proof of concept
- Downfalls is that you have to drill all holes and vias by hand
- Lets watch a quick video on this technique

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N3DGbwVXyN8>



Design Considerations (Size)

- The size of the PCB will depend on your end application (Will it be fully embedded?)



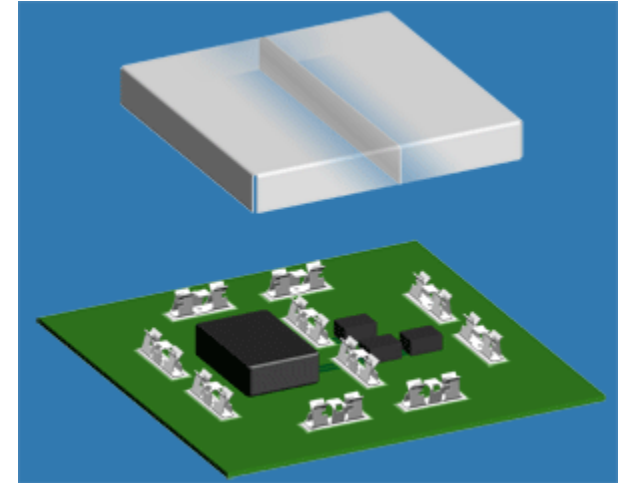
Design Constraint (Power)

- After you have designed a PCB you need to consider how you will power your end device.
- Will it be connected to “The Grid” aka infinite power or will you be placing the device in a remote location (i.e. finite power source aka A battery)

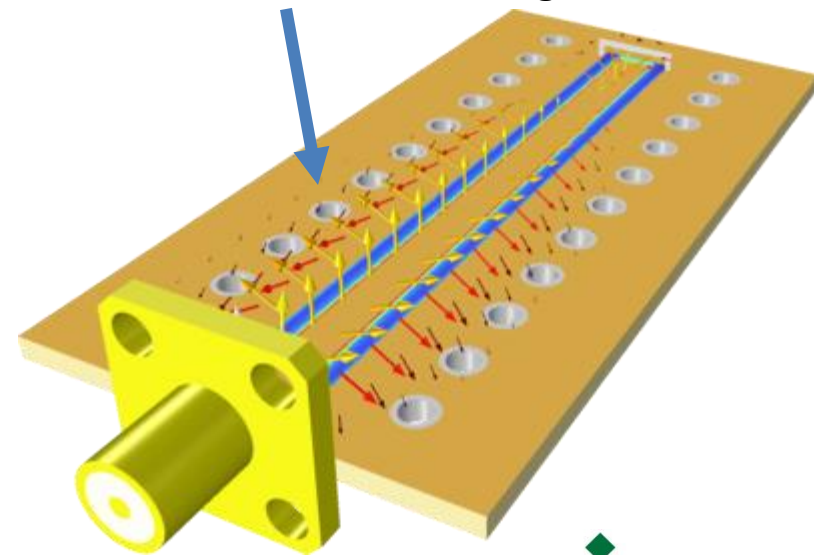
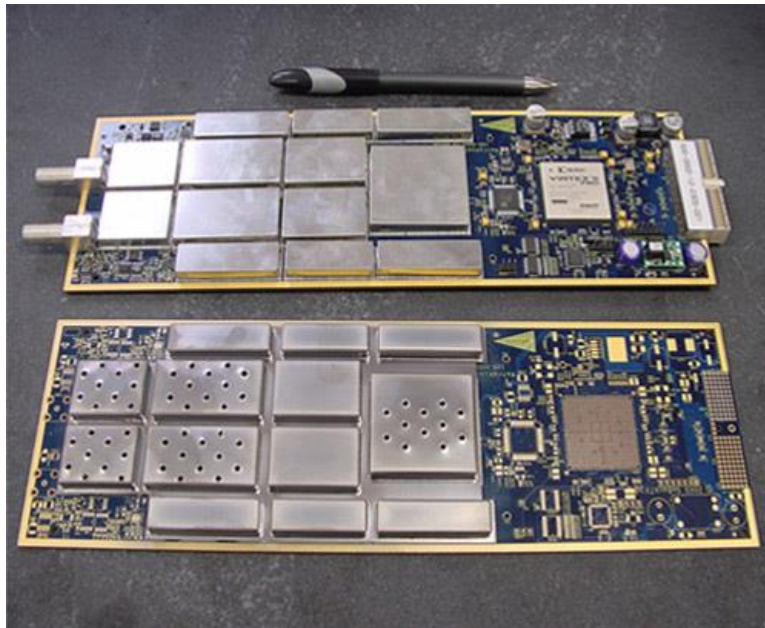


Design Consideration (RF shielding)

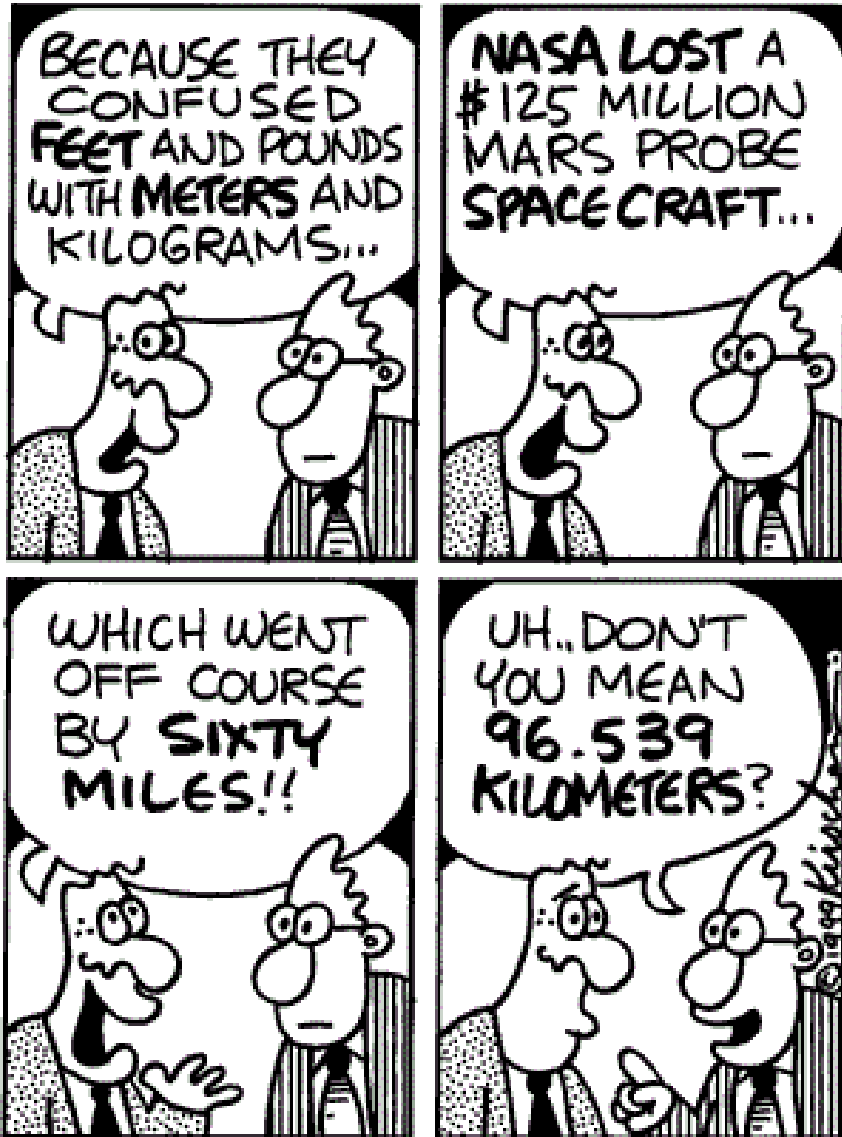
For high frequency applications you will need to employ a technique called shielding (and co-planer waveguides shown here with the SMA connector)



Co-Planer Waveguides



Pitfalls in PCB Design (Units)



- Ensuring that you are in the correct units is imperative in PCB design.
- All manufacturers use different standards for their parts
- Note this will also be designated in the mechanical drawing of the datasheet of any part that you desire to use



Pitfalls in PCB Design (Part Ordering / Backorder)

- To build a board you need to make sure the parts are available (not on backorder)

[Product Index](#) > [RF/IF and RFID](#) > [RF Transceivers](#) > [NRF51822-QFAB-R7](#)

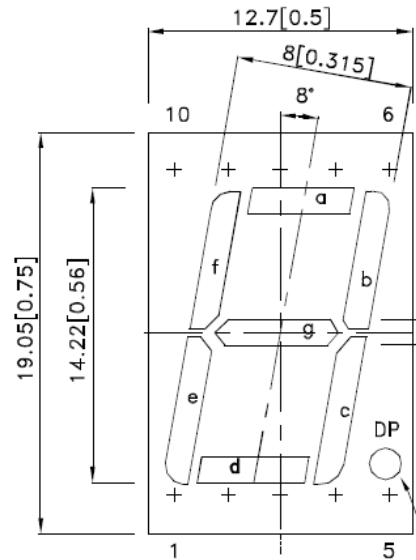
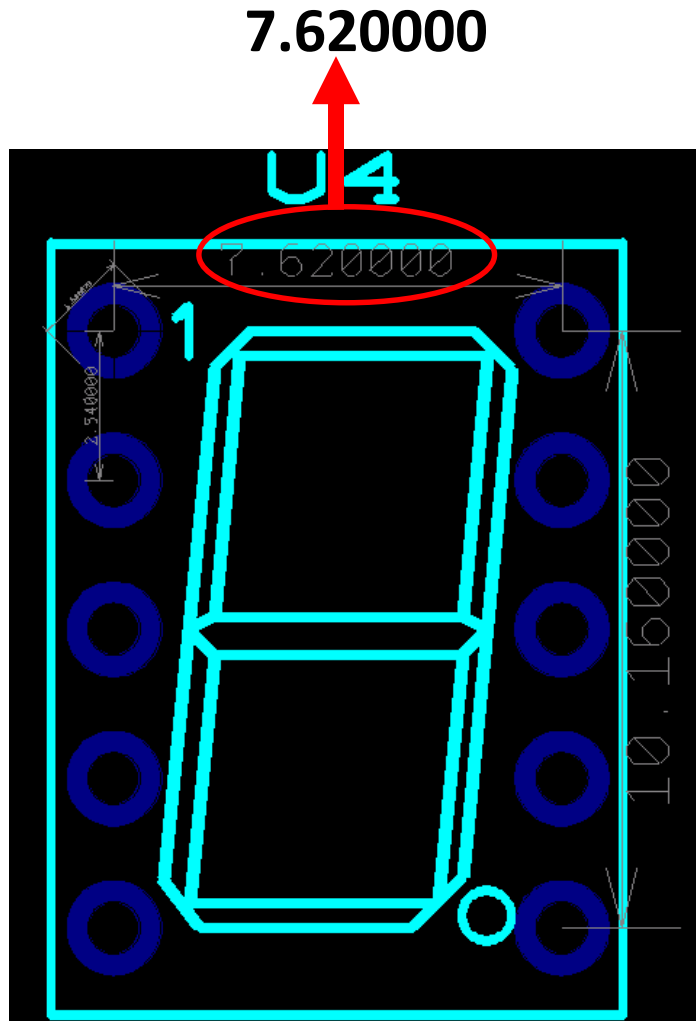
		All prices are in AUD. Change Currency		
Digi-Key Part Number	1490-1032-1-ND	Price Break	Unit Price	Extended Price
Quantity Available	Digi-Key Stock: 6,783 Can ship immediately	1	4.88000	4.88
Manufacturer	Nordic Semiconductor ASA	10	4.39300	43.93
Manufacturer Part Number	NRF51822-QFAB-R7	25	3.98640	99.66
Description	IC SOC 2.4GHZ 128K FLASH 48QFN	100	3.57970	357.97
Lead Free Status / RoHS Status	Lead free / RoHS Compliant	250	3.25428	813.57
		500	2.84752	1,423.76



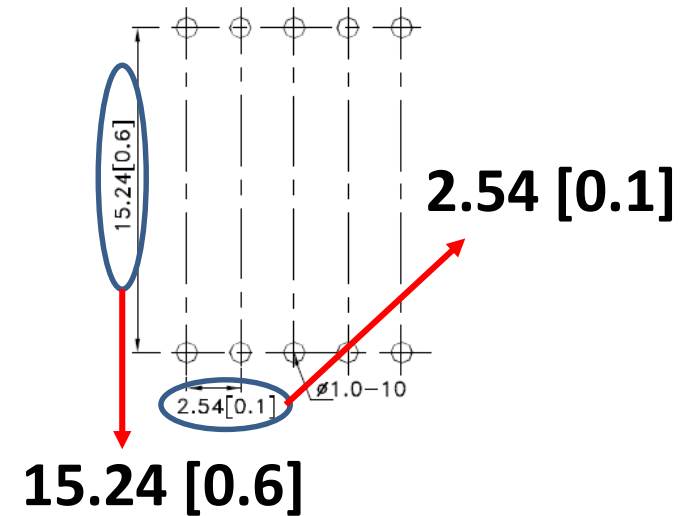
Quantity	Item Number	Customer Reference	
<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="1490-1032-1-ND"/> ?	<input type="text" value="ANGUS"/>	<input type="button" value="Add to Cart"/>



Pitfalls in PCB Design (Custom Footprints)



RECOMMENDED PCB LAYOUT



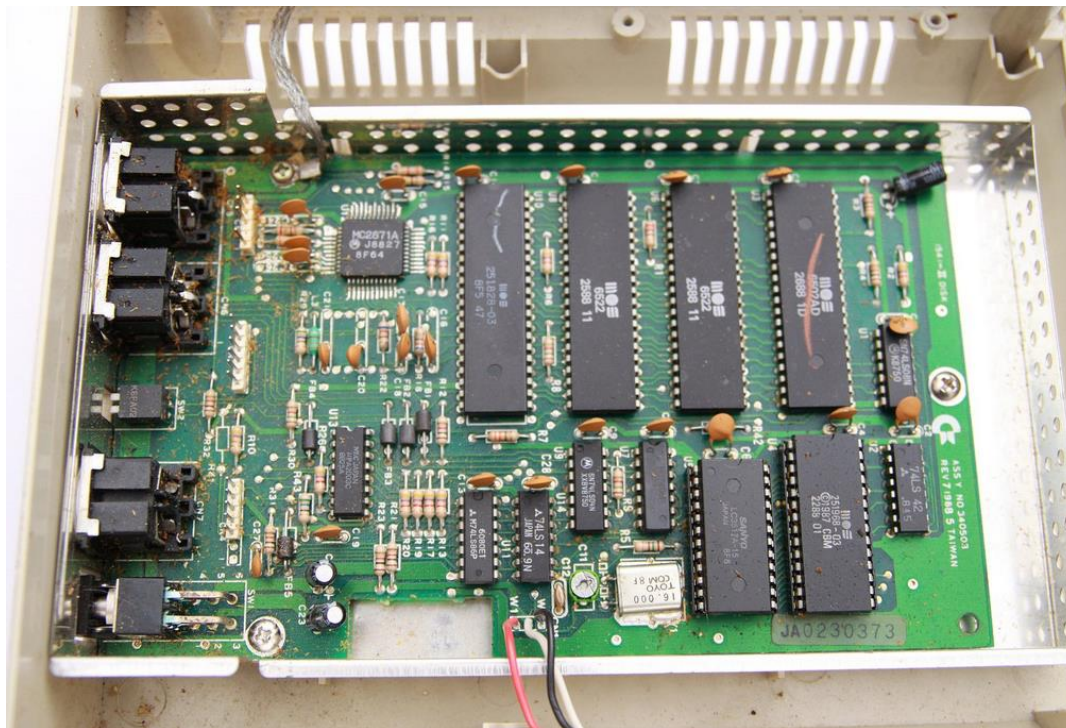
Q: Can you spot the problem?

A: The default footprint does not fit the desired part... thus we must make a custom part!



Design Constraint (Serviceability)

- Will you need to ever service the PCB that you have designed. (This decision is usually left up to the end user or the customer)



A Commodore 64
Logic Board from
the late 1980's



DEMO TIME!



Additional Resources

- **EEVBlog (Wild Aussie man but very good content!)**

Here are three good videos he has on PCB design and manufacturing:

[Part # 1](#)

[Part # 2](#)

[Part # 3](#)

[His YouTube Channel](#)

- **A really good “Manual” on PCB design, terminology, and all around best practices... Here is the [Link](#)**
- **Here are some of the websites to the local manufactures that was discussed earlier in the presentation...**
- **[M&M Technologies](#) (Indian Trail, NC)**
- **[GMI Manufacturing](#) (Mooresville, NC)**
- **[Micro Circuits Diversified](#) (Salisbury, NC)**



References

Pictures

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